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South of Collingwood's Store.
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Choice Fresh Meats.
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WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
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place and manufacture the
Finest Beer in the Territory,
Which I offer for sale by the
Keg, Gallon, Bottle or Glass.
A Specialty.
A finer article is not found in the Terri-
tory. All Orders Promptly
Filled.
Beer forwarded to Silver King, Mineral
Hill and other Mining Camps.
Choice Wines, Liquors, and Cigars
Sold over my bar.
PETER WILL, Proprietor.

MINING.

The Developments Prog-
ressing in the Casa
Grande District.

SOME OF PINAL COUNTY'S -BONANZAS.

Mines that pay for the Grass
Roots down

The Casa Grande mining district, ly-
ing to the south of the Southern Pa-
cific railroad, has already a splendid
record for its rich and abundant ores,
even with the small amount of develop-
ment made up to this time. With its
certainly bright future this article has
no need to deal, for the present facts,
expressed without the least exaggera-
tion are sufficient to convey a good idea
of the merits of the properties and are,
in truth all that can be said of them, for
no one can tell what lies an inch below
the deepest exploration of any mine.

The accompanying map of a portion of
the Casa Grande district will convey an
idea of the location of the mining claims
mentioned in this article, and to which
reference is made in describing them.
They are classified in groups according
to the metal found in the ore, the silver
mines occupying the extreme northwest
corner of the map being termed for con-
venience, group No. 1; the gold and
silver mines, group No. 2; the silver and
lead mines, group No. 3; the gold mines,
group No. 4, and the copper mines,
group No. 5.

GROUP NO. 1.
Mineral King.—This lies almost due
north of the Orizaba. It has a shaft 100
feet deep with drifts that cut occasional
bodies of ore. An incline connects with
the shaft at 80 feet. Ore has been
shipped from this property, but it was
found to be unprofitable as it is too low
grade. The ore bodies are large and
should be worked at or near the mine.
Several small shafts have been sunk on
various parts of the claim. Several
other adjacent locations have little de-
velopment work, but all show evidence
of existence of similar ore bodies. These
claims are located northeast and south-
west.

The Rambler.—This lies to the south
across a wash and the ledge runs from
the northwest to the southeast. It is
owned by Chas. R. Peterson and John
Kron. But little development work
has been done and its value has not been
demonstrated.

Little Alice.—This south extension of
the Rambler has a very large body of
low grade ore. In a few places very
rich ore was taken out and shipped with
satisfactory results. The main shaft on
the northern end, is down 60 feet, the
ledge dipping to the east. In one shaft,
at a depth of 15 feet, sand carbonates
were encountered that were taken out
without the necessity of blasting, as they
could be easily shoveled up.

The Orizaba group were discovered and
located by Mr. John Kron in the fall of
1880 and since that time he has lived and
made his home upon them, staying by
them through thick and thin, at one time
being the only man in the district. The
formation at the mines while being iden-
tical with that of the others in the dis-
trict, dips in the opposite direction, i. e.
north east, the up lifting and tilting of
the strata by subterranean forces is shown
by the numerous dykes and beds of
igneous porphyry that during the distur-
bance have been ejected through the
breaks and faults thus formed. At the
first glance the veins appear to be in
quartzite but an examination shows that
the same alternate stratification of quartz-
ite and lime resting upon a shale com-
mon to the district is here, the upper
layer of limestone having almost entirely
disappeared it being somewhat dolomit-
ic, the erosion has taken place much
quicker. As the quartzite strata in the
district varies in thickness from 80 to 120
feet and the main shaft on the vein has
reached to a depth of 100, it is plain
that in sinking a few feet further it will
penetrate the next stratum of lime, as
the ore in the bottom is a free milling
chloride and rich, it will be interesting
to note the developments attending
further work sinking this shaft. In addition
to the main vein the quartzite is cut
and threaded by numerous feeders or
breaches and the phenomenon richness
of these has been a source of a great
portion of the product of the mines. More
work has been done upon the group than
any other in the district and the hill is
full of holes and cuts which have been
done extracting the rich ore from the
different branch veins. It is however
the main vein which promises so well
for the future, all work upon this show-
ing more or less good ore in the bottom.
The following is an approximate of the
production of the group to date:

Shipping ore from main vein oz. 15,000
Mining ore now at Vekol mill
and on dump. 4,900
Shipping ore from branch veins. 20,000
First class now on dump 3 tons. 900

Total oz. 39,900
At the foot of the hill the Olympus, one
of the group, shown in the bottom of the
20 foot shaft a body of galena ore some
seven feet wide, the metal is distributed
through a quartzose gangue and while
the average of the whole is low it con-
centrates to a grade of over 40 oz silver
and over 60 per cent lead to the ton.
This group only needs capital, and the
saying so old never had better illustra-
tions than are to be found in this dis-
trict. Mr. Kron has labored incessantly
since he first located the group, but for
one man single handed to undertake the
exploiting of a silver mine is out of the
question; the extraction and shipment of
the richer surface ores is an easy task,
but the necessities that arise with deep
workings, make the employment of large
capital an absolute necessity.

GROUP NO. 2.
Jack Rabbit.—This is one of the best
known mines in the Casa Grande district

and for several years shipments of ore
have been made with satisfactory results
to its owners—Messrs. W. C. Smith and
the late W. A. Robard. Three shafts in
the claim aggregate 400 feet deep, one in
the south end being 160 feet deep, one in
the center 80 feet and one 140 feet, all
connected with drifts. Several thousand
tons of second class ore is now on the
dumps.

The Franklin is the north extension of
the Jack Rabbit, and shows a good body
of ore but will not justify shipping.
The Loafer is a parallel claim east of
the Jack Rabbit, on which a shaft is
down 30 feet with ore similar to the Jack
Rabbit.

The Carbonate is some distance to the
east of the Loafer, and is owned by Chas.
R. Peterson and the Robard estate. One
shaft is down 14 feet and another 20 feet.
Two separate ledges run through the

claim and unite on the northeast end
and extend through the Wall street in
one grand ledge. One shaft on the
northeast end, 20 feet deep, has yielded
ore that assays about \$50 in gold to the
ton.

The Wall street, owned by Mr. Lucien
E. Walker, is northeast of the Carbonate.
The ore is in a contact between porphyry
and lime and the developments all show
a strong body of fair grade ore, with oc-
casional bodies of ore of a better grade.
A small force of miners are now at work
opening this property and the ore is be-
ing hauled to the Vekol mill for treat-
ment. It is a splendid prospect and the
work of development will be prosecuted
until its value is fully demonstrated.
There are several other claims in this
group upon which little or no work has
been done.

GROUP NO. 3 ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MINES.

These mines came into the possession
of the present owners in the year 1886,
and were first discovered and located
some four years prior to that time, since
the first discovery the different owners
have extracted and shipped the rich ar-
gentiferous surface ores leaving that of
the lower grades to accumulate upon the
dumps. This plan has been followed by
the present owners, the lack of smelting
or reducing facilities obliging them to
follow the same course. They have how-
ever extracted their ores from a lower
level and at the present writing have an
assortment on the dumps that would
make the average miner's eyes open.
The rich ores are in part a heavy lead
carbonate (cerussite), coated and impreg-
nated with horn silver, (cerargyrite),

nuggets of silver glance, (argentite) de-
composed, and masses of galena with
sometimes the cubes separate and dis-
tinct in the gangue giving the ore a speck-
led appearance. This latter mineral is
about as rich as is found in the Terri-
tory, the pure assaying over 600 ozs in
silver to the ton. The lower grade ores
contain the same rich minerals descom-
posed throughout, too scattered in the
matrix to pay in shipping, but profitable
when reduced at the mine. The ledge
is doubtless the largest in the district
and like the majority a true fissure be-
tween a porphyry dyke hanging wall and
limestone foot-wall. It shows in the
shafts and cross-cuts a width of from
12 to 18 feet the matrix a free igneous
quartz quite soft. The formation of the
country rock is duplicate of the famous
Aspen Mountain, Colorado, where over
\$10,000,000 has been extracted, the same

as the Bald Mountain and Ruby districts
near Deadwood, D. T., and the Tomb-
stone district this Territory. A section
of the Pacific mountain is as follows, ap-
proximately, it showing the strata better
than any other locality in the district.
Commencing with the top stratum we
have:

Drab limestone, 120 feet thick.
Brown limestone, 60 feet thick.
Coarse shale, 80 feet thick.
Calcareous shale, 40 feet thick.
Quartzite, 130 feet thick.
Brown limestone, 80 feet thick.
Shale, 30 feet thick.
Quartzite, 90 feet thick.
Brown limestone.

The strata inclines about 38 degrees
below the horizontal westerly, the At-
lantic and Pacific vein traversing it from
southwest to northeast and dipping at
78 degrees easterly, thus cutting directly
through each stratum with depth.
There are some sixteen or more dif-
ferent mines in the district the fissure
veins of which are in the contact between
a bed of dyke of porphyry and a lime-
stone foot wall. The owners of this
property are Messrs. John Reese and
T. Tomlinson of Casa Grande.

Silver Belle.—This property has been
worked on for several years. Several
shipments of ore have been made, net-
ting a good profit.

The main shaft, No. 1, on south end
of claim, is down 72 feet with good ore
in the bottom. At a depth of 30 feet
drifts were run each way 45 feet. Here
the ledge is 14 feet wide. Shaft No. 2
is down 45 feet with drifts in bottom.
with a showing the same as in shaft No.
1. On the dumps of this claim are a
good many tons of low grade ore. This
is one of the good claims of the district
and will pay any practical man to work.

Independence.—This is an extension of
the Silver Belle on the south. A shaft
was sunk 50 feet on the north end of
claim on the same ledge as the Atlantic,
with results satisfactory to the owners.
The continuation of this ledge is trace-
able for 1/2 mile to the Chicago. On this
claim is some showing. The ores here
are 40 per cent lead. These properties
are owned by Messrs. F. C. Minahull
and Ed. Bien of Casa Grande.

GROUP NO. 4.
Boomerang.—This is a gold property
now in litigation and is well worth fighting
over. The main shaft is down 40 feet
with a vein in the bottom of 2 feet. On
the dump there are some 50 tons of rich
ore and is estimated to be worth \$5000.
Several other shafts on this claim were
sunk, resulting in developing good ore.
Free gold can be seen in ore on dumps.

Boom.—This claim is parallel with the
Boomerang. A cut was run in on center
of claim 50 feet by Mr. Chas. J. Peter-
son, the owner, in 24 days; work was
stopped owing to the water tank adjoin-
ing going dry. This cut in the face at
a depth 12 feet shows the vein 1 1/2 feet
wide and is said to average \$40 per ton.
Black dykes with copper stains follow
the ore through this section.

The Wild Wave and Golden Horn on
the North come next. Here only assess-
ment work has been done.

GROUP NO. 5.
LAKE SHORE MINE

The Lake Shore copper mine, in the Jack
Rabbit country, owned by Messrs. Geo.
Aitchison and M. P. Traut, is one of the
most promising and extensive properties
of the kind in the Territory. It is lo-
cated twenty-five miles from Casa Grande
and has wood and water sufficient for
mining and smelting purposes for years
to come. The ore is found in a contact
of magnesian lime and slate, and is free
smelting ore. The Clinton copper mines
in Graham county are in similar forma-
tion and their value reaches to a very
high figure. The ledge pitches to the
east at shaft No. 1, where the discovery
of the ore was first made upon a very
small exposed surface, the shaft of 25
feet is all in the ore body, the ore being
principally red oxide of copper. The
slate formation is on cone east side and
extends all through the Santa Rosa
mountains, while the west side is lime.
For about 75 feet south of shaft No. 1
the ground has been stripped, showing
the continuation of the ore body, which
averages 12 1/2 per cent copper.

Shaft No. 2 is down 45 feet, all in ore,
with a drift to the west 30 feet and a
drift to the south 20 feet, both in ore.
All the ground is removed from the mine
and nothing but ore is being taken out.
The ore body has been shown, south of
shaft No. 1, by actual measurement to be
110 feet wide.

Between shafts 1 and 2 another shaft
was sunk off the line of the two shafts 15
feet, showing splendid oxide ore.

A prospect shaft fifty feet south of No.
2 also shows a large body of ore.
Shaft No. 3 is down 110 feet, of which
20 feet was through cement and 40 feet
through a slate formation and strata of
ore were encountered for 30 feet when
the regular ore body was entered. Drift
No. 2 to the west was run 30 feet
in ore, and drift No. 1 was run 45 feet,
also in ore.

Shaft No. 4 went through the same
formation for 45 feet when ore was struck.
It has a drift west of 50 feet showing ore.
Its distance from shaft No. 3 is about
200 feet.

On the north end of the Lake Shore is
a shaft down fifty feet, and indications
of the ore body can be seen. This is 150
feet from the end of the claim.

Build ers of ore taken from the mine,
when exposed to the air for a time, crum-
ble away by atmospheric action, showing
the self-fluxing qualities.

On the south extension of the Lake
Shore, is a claim belonging to C. S. Say-
er, with a shaft 81 feet deep, showing a
continuation of the ore body. This was
sunk to demonstrate the theory of the
ore beyond the limits of the Lake Shore
claim. The same character of ore was
found in the shaft, which is about 100
feet south of the south end of the Lake
Shore claim. There is a drift of 30 feet
in the bottom of the shaft, with streaks
of ore. It is believed the main ore body
lies to the west of this shaft.

The Colorado river steamers with every
trip bring down several bars of silver
bullion, the results of working the tail-
ings of the Clip mine. A considerable
amount is also transported to the Need-
les for shipment to San Francisco.

